

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 10-163510

(43)Date of publication of application : 19.06.1998

(51)Int.Cl.

H01L 31/0264

G01J 1/02

H01L 27/14

H01L 37/00

(21)Application number : 08-323976

(71)Applicant : MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP

(22)Date of filing : 04.12.1996

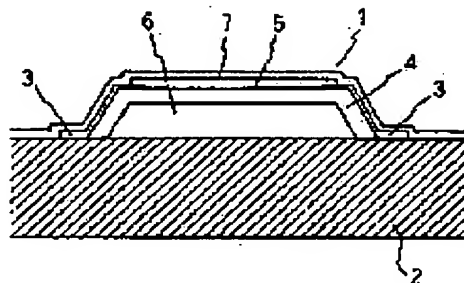
(72)Inventor : SONE TAKANORI

## (54) INFRARED-DETECTING ELEMENT.

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the temperature coefficient of resistance of a resistor by using a manganese oxide having a specific perovskite-type crystal structure, containing a trivalent rare-earth metal and a bivalent alkaline earth metal as a material for changing the resistance resistance of the resistor according to the temperature fluctuation.

SOLUTION: In a light-receiving section 1 of an infrared-detecting element, a heat-insulating gap 6 is formed of a bridge structure 4 made of trivalent silicon on an Si-substrate 2, and a thermal infrared-detecting circuit is provided on the structure 4. On the infrared-detecting circuit, a resistor 5 having a resistance value which changes according to temperature fluctuation is placed. The material which changes the resistance value of the resistor 5 is composed of a manganese oxide expressed by  $R1-xAxMnO3$  (where, R, A, Mn, and O respectively represent a trivalent rare-each metal, a bivalent alkaline earth metal, manganese, and oxygen and  $0 < x < 1$ ) and having a perovskite-type crystal structure. One example of the material used is be  $La1-xSrxMnO3$ .



(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開平10-163510

(43) 公開日 平成10年(1998) 6月19日

(51) Int.Cl. <sup>6</sup>	識別記号	F I	
H 0 1 L 31/0264		H 0 1 L 31/08	N
G 0 1 J 1/02		G 0 1 J 1/02	C
			H
H 0 1 L 27/14		H 0 1 L 37/00	
37/00		27/14	K
審査請求 未請求 請求項の数4 O L (全 6 頁)			

(21) 出願番号 特願平8-323976

(22) 出願日 平成8年(1996)12月4日

(71) 出願人 000006013

三菱電機株式会社

東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目2番3号

(72) 発明者 曾根 孝典

東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目2番3号 三

菱電機株式会社内

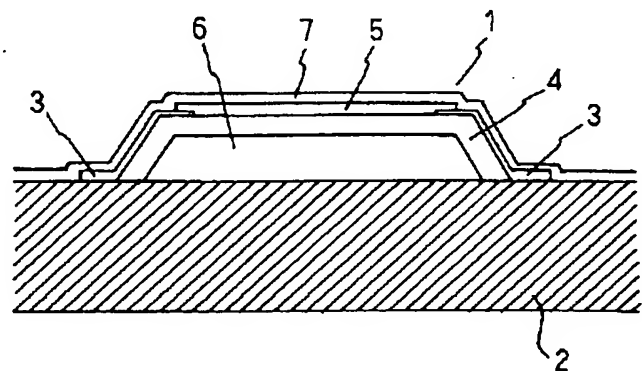
(74) 代理人 弁理士 宮田 金雄 (外2名)

(54) 【発明の名称】 赤外線検知素子

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 高感度のボロメータ方式の赤外線検知素子を提供する。

【解決手段】 入射赤外線吸収により受光部の温度変化を生じ、この温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) で示されるペロブスカイト型のMn酸化物を用いることによって、ボロメータ方式の赤外線検知素子とした。



- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 赤外線の入射光を吸収することにより温度を変え、その温度変化により抵抗値を変えることによって該赤外線の放射強度の信号を読み出す方式の赤外線検知素子において、温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として、 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であることを特徴とする赤外線検知素子。

【請求項2】 温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、 $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の赤外線検知素子。

【請求項3】 温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、 $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の赤外線検知素子。

【請求項4】 温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、 $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の赤外線検知素子。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、赤外線検知素子に関し、さらに詳しくは、入射赤外線の吸収により温度を変え、その温度変化によって抵抗値を変える材料に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】最近、赤外線による光学機器の利用が盛んになっており、夜間の監視や温度計測などに活用されている。この応用の拡大に伴い、ボロメータ方式などの熱型検出器による安価な赤外線検出器の開発が要望されている。ボロメータ方式の赤外線検出器は、量子型の検出器と比較して素子の冷却が不要であるため、低コストの赤外線検出器として提供できる利点を有している。

【0003】ボロメータ方式の赤外線検出器は、入射した赤外線を受光部が吸収することにより受光部の温度を変化させ、この受光部に配置した抵抗体の温度変化を抵抗値の変化とし、この抵抗変化から該赤外線の放射強度を電気信号として検出するものであるから、抵抗変化の温度依存性（抵抗温度係数）が高ければ高いほど感度が高くなる。このボロメータ方式の赤外線検出器に使われている抵抗体材料として従来は、AuやBi、Niなどの金属、または、酸化バナジウムやSi、Geなどの半導体材料などが通常使用されてきた。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、金属の抵抗温度係数は0.1%/K程度と小さく、また半導体材料のSiや酸化バナジウムも1%/K程度であり、高感度を得るためには十分とはいえない問題点があった。

【0005】本発明は、このような問題点を解消するためになされたもので、高感度のボロメータ方式の赤外線

検出器を提供するため、高い抵抗温度係数の抵抗体による赤外線検知素子を得ることを目的とする。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の赤外線検知素子は、温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として、 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であることを特徴とするものである。

10 【0007】また、本発明の赤外線検知素子は、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であることを特徴とするものである。

【0008】また、本発明の赤外線検知素子は、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $La_{1-x}Ca_xCaO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であることを特徴とするものである。

20 【0009】また、本発明の赤外線検知素子は、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であることを特徴とするものである。

## 【0010】

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の赤外線検知素子について詳細に説明する。

30 【0011】本発明は、赤外線の入射光を吸収することにより温度を変え、その温度変化により抵抗値を変えることによって該赤外線の放射強度の信号を読み出す方式の赤外線検知素子において、温度変化により抵抗値を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として、 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示される材料を用いたことに特徴がある。

【0012】 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  はペロブスカイト型のMn酸化物であり、強磁性転移温度の近傍で巨大な磁気抵抗効果をもつことが知られている。この転移温度よりも高温側では半導体的な電気伝導現象を示し、かつ高い抵抗温度係数を有している。

【0013】本発明は、この半導体領域での高い抵抗温度係数を赤外線検知素子として利用するものである。つぎに、具体的な実施の形態により、本発明の赤外線検知素子について、さらに詳細に説明する。

40 【0014】実施の形態1. 図1は本発明の実施の形態1に関する赤外線検知素子の断面説明図である。赤外線検知素子の受光部1は、Si基板2の上に、酸化シリコンによるブリッジ構造体4によって熱絶縁ギャップ6を形成し、そのブリッジ構造体4の上部に熱型の赤外線検知回路を設けたものである。検知回路には、温度変化に

決める x はそれぞれ (A) 0.25、(B) 0.3 とした。Pr<sub>1-x</sub>Ca<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> の抵抗温度係数の測定は、実施の形態 1 と同様の方法により行った。抵抗温度係数と温度との相関を図 6 に示す。

【0021】実施の形態4. 図7は本発明の実施の形態4に関する赤外線検知素子の断面説明図である。赤外線の受光部1は、Si基板2に形成した凹部の上に酸化シリコンのブリッジ構造体4によって熱絶縁ギャップ6を形成し、該ブリッジ構造体4の上部に熱型の赤外線検知回路を設けたものである。検知回路の抵抗体5には、実施の形態1と同様に、 $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ を使用した。検知回路は、受光部が赤外線を吸収することによって変わる温度を $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ の抵抗変化に変え、抵抗体5の両端からブリッジ構造体4の支持脚を伝って基板まで配した配線3により信号を検出するようになっている。また、受光部1の最外層には、窒化シリコンによる保護膜7がコーティングされ、抵抗体5を保護している。

【0022】図8は本発明の実施の形態4に関する赤外線検知素子を上部からみた説明図である。図中の斜線は熱絶縁のためのギャップとブリッジ構造体4の支持脚8を形成するためにエッチング液を浸透させるエッチングホール9である。ブリッジ構造体4の支持脚8は断熱性をあげるために細長い構造となっている。

【0023】実施の形態5. 本発明における実施の形態5は、図9のように実施の形態1の検知部を、同一の基板上に2次元のアレイ状に並べたものである。ビデオ信号を得るために、1つの受光部を1つの画素とし、信号読み出しのためのバイアス電圧を各画素に順次印加するための走査回路を基板に設けている。このようにして作製された素子は、該基板の前面に赤外線用の光学レンズを配置し、基板が焦点面となるようにして、赤外線の画像が表示できる素子とした。

【0024】なお、図9に記載した画素のアレイは、全画素の一部を示したもので、アレイの数を制限するものではない。

【0025】以上のようにして、温度変化により抵抗を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として、 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示される高い抵抗温度係数を持つペロプスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物を用いることにより、赤外線の入射光を吸収することにより温度を変え、その温度変化により抵抗値を変えることによって該赤外線の放射強度の信号を読み出す方式の、高感度の赤外線検知素子を得た。

【0026】  
【発明の効果】本発明の赤外線検知素子によれば、赤外線の入射光を吸収することにより温度を変え、その温度変化により抵抗値を変えることによって該赤外線の放射強度の信号を読み出す方式の赤外線検知素子において、

温度変化により抵抗を変える材料が、Rを三価の希土類金属、Aを二価のアルカリ土類金属、Mnをマンガン、Oを酸素として、 $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ) の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物としたので、従来よりも高感度の赤外線検知素子を得られる効果がある。

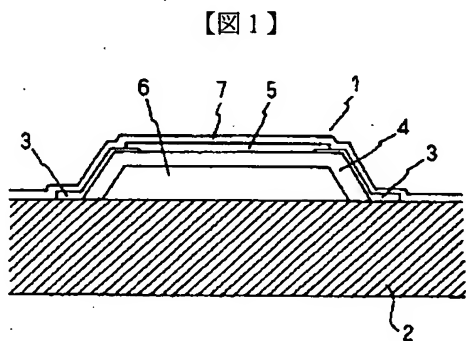
【0027】また、本発明の赤外線検知素子によれば、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物としたので、従来よりも高感度の赤外線検知素子を得られる効果がある。

【0028】また、本発明の別の赤外線検知素子によれば、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であるものとしたので、従来よりも高感度の赤外線検知素子を得られる効果がある。

【0029】また、本発明の別の赤外線検知素子によれば、温度変化により抵抗値を変える前記材料が、 $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  の化学式で示されるペロブスカイト型の結晶構造のMn酸化物であるものとしたので、従来よりも高感度の赤外線検知素子を得られる効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の実施の形態1の受光部の構造を示す\*



- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜

\* 断面図である。

【図2】 本発明の実施の形態1の受光部の斜視図である。

【図3】 本発明の実施の形態1に用いた真空容器の断面図である。

【図4】  $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  の抵抗温度係数と温度との相関を示す図である。

【図5】  $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  の抵抗温度係数と温度との相関を示す図である。

【図6】  $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  の抵抗温度係数と温度との相関を示す図である。

【図7】 本発明の実施の形態4の受光部の構造を示す断面図である。

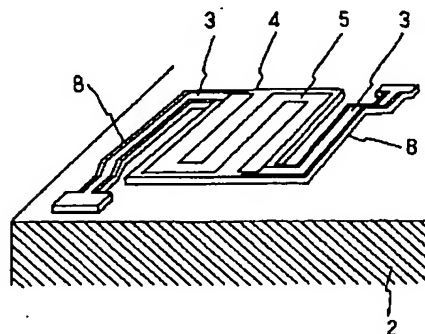
【図8】 本発明の実施の形態4の受光部の構造を上部から見た説明図である。

【図9】 本発明の実施の形態5の画素のアレイ状態を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

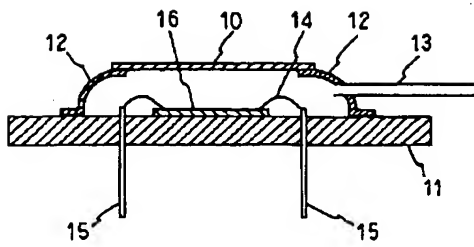
1 受光部、2 Si基板、3 配線、4 ブリッジ構造体、5 抵抗体、6 ギャップ、7 保護膜、8 支持脚、9 エッチングホール、10 赤外線透過窓、11 ステム、12 キャップ、13 排気管、14 ワイヤボンド、15 信号ピン、16 赤外線検知素子。

【図2】



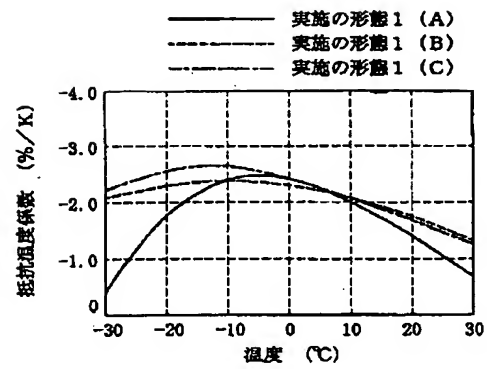
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜
- 8 支持脚

【図3】

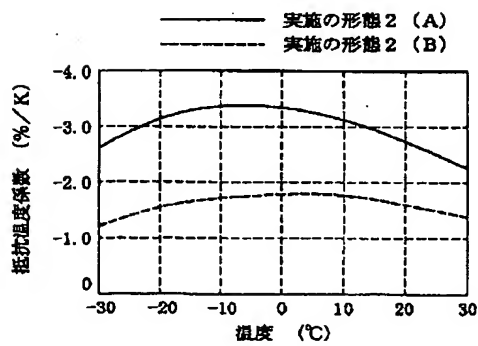


- 10 赤外線透過窓
- 11 ステム
- 12 キャップ
- 13 排気管
- 14 ワイヤボンド
- 15 信号ピン
- 16 赤外線検知素子

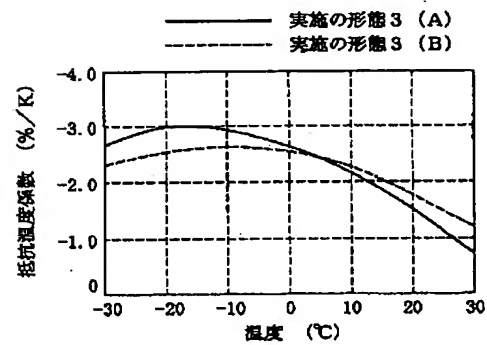
【図4】



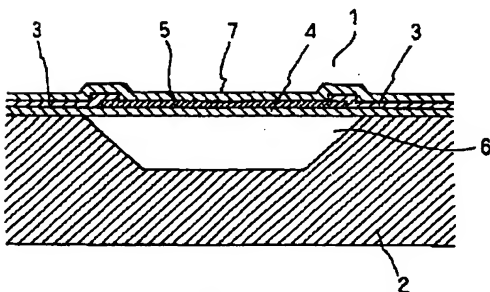
【図5】



【図6】

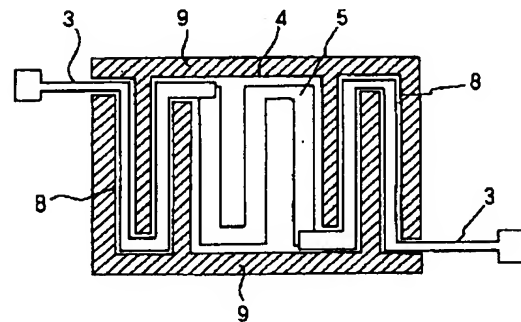


【図7】



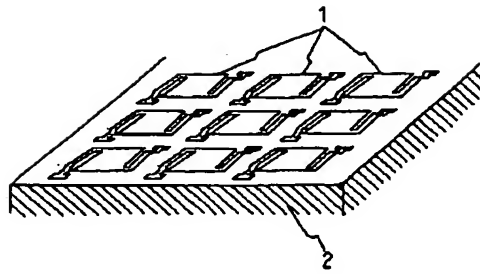
- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜

【図8】



- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 8 支持脚
- 9 エッチングホール

【図9】



- 1 受光部  
2 Si基板

## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**CLAIMS**


---

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In an infrared detecting element of a method which reads a signal of radiant intensity of these infrared rays by changing temperature and changing resistance by the temperature change by absorbing infrared incident light, Material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change uses alkaline-earth metals of bivalence, and Mn as manganese, and makes [ R ] O oxygen for a tervalent rare earth metal and A, An infrared detecting element being a Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure shown by  $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[Claim 2]The infrared detecting element according to claim 1, wherein material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change is  $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[Claim 3]The infrared detecting element according to claim 1, wherein material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change is  $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[Claim 4]The infrared detecting element according to claim 1, wherein material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change is  $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

---

[Translation done.]



\* NOTICES \*

JP0 and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

---

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the material into which temperature is changed into by absorption of incidence infrared rays, and resistance is changed by the temperature change in more detail about an infrared detecting element.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]These days, use of the optical instrument by infrared rays prospers.

It is utilized for surveillance at night, thermometry, etc.

Development of the cheap infrared detector by thermal type detectors, such as a bolometer method, is demanded with expansion of this application. Since the infrared detector of a bolometer method has unnecessary cooling of an element as compared with a quantum type detector, it has an advantage which can be provided as an infrared detector of low cost.

[0003]The infrared detector of a bolometer method changes the temperature of a light sensing portion, when a light sensing portion absorbs the infrared rays which entered, Since the temperature change of the resistor arranged to this light sensing portion is considered as change of resistance and the radiant intensity of these infrared rays is detected from this resistance change as an electrical signal, sensitivity becomes higher as the temperature dependence (temperature coefficient of resistance) of a resistance change is high. Conventionally, normal use of the semiconductor materials, such as metal, such as Au, Bi, nickel, or vanadium oxide, Si, germanium, etc. has been carried out as a resistance material currently used for the infrared detector of this bolometer method.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, the metaled temperature coefficient of resistance was as small as 0.1%/K grade, and Si and vanadium oxide of a semiconductor material are also 1%/K grade, and there was a problem which cannot be said to be enough in order to obtain high sensitivity.

[0005]An object of this invention in order to have been made in order to cancel such a problem, and to provide the infrared detector of the bolometer method of high sensitivity is to obtain the infrared detecting element by the resistor of a high temperature coefficient of resistance.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]Material into which an infrared detecting element of this invention changes resistance by a temperature change uses alkaline-earth metals of bivalence, and Mn as manganese, and makes [ R ] O oxygen for a tervalent rare earth metal and A, It is characterized by being a Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure shown by  $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[0007]An infrared detecting element of this invention is characterized by said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change being a Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure shown with a chemical formula of  $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[0008]An infrared detecting element of this invention is characterized by said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change being a Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure shown with a chemical formula of  $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[0009]An infrared detecting element of this invention is characterized by said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change being a Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure shown with a chemical formula of  $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention]The infrared detecting element of this invention is explained in detail below.

[0011]In the infrared detecting element of the method which reads the signal of the radiant intensity of these infrared rays by changing temperature and changing resistance by the temperature change when this invention absorbs infrared incident light, It has the feature that it made [ R ] O oxygen for a tervalent rare earth metal and A by having used the alkaline-earth metals of bivalence and Mn as manganese, and the material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change used the material shown with the chemical formula of  $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ).

[0012] $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  is a perovskite type Mn oxide and having a huge magneto-resistive effect near the ferromagnetic transition temperature is known. The electrical conduction phenomenon like [ transition temperature / this / in the elevated-temperature side ] a semiconductor is shown, and it has a high temperature coefficient of resistance.

[0013]This invention uses the high temperature coefficient of resistance in this semiconductor region as an infrared detecting element. Below, a concrete embodiment explains the infrared detecting element of this invention still in detail.

[0014]Embodiment 1. drawing 1 is a section explanatory view of the infrared detecting element about the embodiment of the invention 1. On Si substrate 2, with the bridge

construction object 4 by silicon oxide, the light sensing portion 1 of an infrared detecting element forms the heat insulation gap 6, and establishes the infrared detecting circuit of a thermal type in the upper part of the bridge construction object 4. The resistor 5 which changes resistance by a temperature change has been arranged, and  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was used for the detecting circuit by the embodiment of the invention 1. A detecting circuit changes the resistance of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  by the temperature change by the light sensing portion 1 absorbing infrared rays, Bias voltage is impressed to the wiring 3 which was transmitted to the support saddle of the bridge construction object 4 from the both ends of the resistor 5, and arranged even the substrate 2, and a signal is detected. The outermost layer of the light sensing portion 1 was coated with the protective film 7 by silicon nitride, and the resistor 5 is protected to it.

[0015]Drawing 2 is a perspective view of the infrared detecting element about the embodiment of the invention 1. The protective film 7 is not indicated in this figure. The support saddle 8 of bridge construction has a long and slender structure, in order to improve the adiathermancy of the light sensing portion 1.

[0016]Since it is necessary to improve adiathermancy further in order to raise the sensitivity of an infrared detecting element, it is necessary to make the whole circumference of a light sensing portion into a vacua. Drawing 3 is a section explanatory view of the vacuum housing which mounted the infrared detecting element about the embodiment of the invention 1. This vacuum housing pasted up said infrared detecting element 16 on the stem 11 made from ceramics (pedestal), put the cap 12 which attached the infrared rays transmission window 10 on the front face of this detector element 16, and has pasted it up on the stem 11 airtightly. The inside of the cap 12 was pushed in the exhaust pipe 13, performed vacuum suction, closed the end face of this exhaust pipe 13, and obtained the vacuum housing eventually. The signal of said detector element 16 was taken out besides the container by connecting the electrode of an element, and the signal pin 15 which has penetrated the stem 11 with the wire bond 14.

[0017] $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  -- membrane formation -- a sputtering technique -- carrying out -- composition ratio -- deciding -- x -- respectively -- (A) -- zero . 05 -- (B) -- zero . two -- (C) -- 0.5 -- having carried out . The membrane formation by a sputtering technique is an example, and does not except other forming-membranes methods, such as vacuum deposition and a CVD method.

[0018]Measurement of the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  put said infrared detecting element into the thermostat, and performed resistance measurement at each temperature. Measurement was performed by the method by sending short-time pulse current in order to make the error by self-generation of heat at the time of energization as small as possible. Correlation with a temperature coefficient of resistance and temperature is shown in drawing 4.

[0019]Embodiment 2 in embodiment 2. this invention made  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$   $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ , and also is the same as Embodiment 1. Membrane formation of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was carried out by the sputtering technique, and x which determines composition ratio was set to (A)0.3 and 0.4, respectively. Measurement of the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was performed by the same method as Embodiment 1. Correlation with a temperature coefficient of resistance and temperature is shown in drawing 5.

[0020]Embodiment 3 in embodiment 3. this invention made  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$   $\text{Pr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ , and also is the same as Embodiment 1. Membrane formation of  $\text{Pr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was carried out by the sputtering technique, and x which determines composition ratio was set to (A) 0.25 and 0.3, respectively. Measurement of the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{Pr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was performed by the same method as Embodiment 1. Correlation with a temperature coefficient of resistance and temperature is shown in drawing 6.

[0021]Embodiment 4. drawing 7 is a section explanatory view of the infrared detecting element about the embodiment of the invention 4. The infrared light sensing portion 1 forms the heat insulation gap 6 with the bridge construction object 4 of silicon oxide on the crevice formed in Si substrate 2, and establishes the infrared detecting circuit of a thermal type in the upper part of this bridge construction object 4.  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  was used for the resistor 5 of a detecting circuit like Embodiment 1. A detecting circuit changes into the resistance change of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  the temperature which changes when a light sensing portion absorbs infrared rays, and detects a signal with the wiring 3 which was transmitted to the support saddle of the bridge construction object 4 from the both ends of the resistor 5, and arranged even the substrate. The outermost layer of the light sensing portion 1 was coated with the protective film 7 by silicon nitride, and the resistor 5 is protected to it.

[0022]Drawing 8 is the explanatory view which saw the infrared detecting element about the embodiment of the invention 4 from the upper part. The slash in a figure is the etching hole 9 which an etching reagent is made to permeate, in order to form the gap for heat insulation, and the support saddle 8 of the bridge construction object 4. The support saddle 8 of the bridge construction object 4 has a long and slender structure, in order to raise adiathermancy.

[0023]Embodiment 5 in embodiment 5. this invention arranges the detection part of Embodiment 1 in two-dimensional array form on the same substrate like drawing 9. In order to acquire a video signal, one light sensing portion was made into one pixel, and the scanning circuit for impressing the bias voltage for signal read-out to each pixel one by one is established in the substrate. Thus, the produced element was used as the element which can display an infrared picture, as the optical lens for infrared rays is arranged in the front face of this board and the substrate became a focal plane.

[0024]The array of the pixel indicated to drawing 9 is what showed a part of all the pixels,

and does not restrict the number of arrays.

[0025]The material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change as mentioned above uses the alkaline-earth metals of bivalence, and Mn as manganese, and makes [ R ] O oxygen for a trivalent rare earth metal and A, By using the Mn oxide of a perovskite type crystal structure with a high temperature coefficient of resistance shown with the chemical formula of  $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ), The infrared detecting element of high sensitivity of the method which reads the signal of the radiant intensity of these infrared rays was obtained by changing temperature and changing resistance by the temperature change by absorbing infrared incident light.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention]In the infrared detecting element of the method which reads the signal of the radiant intensity of these infrared rays by according to the infrared detecting element of this invention changing temperature and changing resistance by the temperature change by absorbing infrared incident light, The material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change uses the alkaline-earth metals of bivalence, and Mn as manganese, and makes [ R ] O oxygen for a trivalent rare earth metal and A, Since it was considered as the Mn oxide of the perovskite type crystal structure shown with the chemical formula of  $R_{1-x}A_xMnO_3$  ( $0 < x < 1$ ), it is effective in the ability to obtain the infrared detecting element of high sensitivity conventionally.

[0027]Since said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change considered it as the Mn oxide of the perovskite type crystal structure shown with the chemical formula of  $La_{1-x}Sr_xMnO_3$  according to the infrared detecting element of this invention, it is effective in the ability to obtain the infrared detecting element of high sensitivity conventionally.

[0028]Said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change according to another infrared detecting element of this invention, Since it shall be a Mn oxide of the perovskite type crystal structure shown with the chemical formula of  $La_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$ , it is effective in the ability to obtain the infrared detecting element of high sensitivity conventionally.

[0029]Said material into which resistance is changed by a temperature change according to another infrared detecting element of this invention, Since it shall be a Mn oxide of the perovskite type crystal structure shown with the chemical formula of  $Pr_{1-x}Ca_xMnO_3$ , it is effective in the ability to obtain the infrared detecting element of high sensitivity conventionally.

---

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

---

### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a sectional view showing the structure of the light sensing portion of the embodiment of the invention 1.

[Drawing 2] It is a perspective view of the light sensing portion of the embodiment of the invention 1.

[Drawing 3] It is a sectional view of the vacuum housing used for the embodiment of the invention 1.

[Drawing 4] It is a figure showing correlation with the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ , and temperature.

[Drawing 5] It is a figure showing correlation with the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ , and temperature.

[Drawing 6] It is a figure showing correlation with the temperature coefficient of resistance of  $\text{Pr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{MnO}_3$ , and temperature.

[Drawing 7] It is a sectional view showing the structure of the light sensing portion of the embodiment of the invention 4.

[Drawing 8] It is the explanatory view which looked at the structure of the light sensing portion of the embodiment of the invention 4 from the upper part.

[Drawing 9] It is a figure showing the array state of the pixel of the embodiment of the invention 5.

### [Description of Notations]

1 A light sensing portion, 2 Si substrates, and 3 [ A support saddle and 9 / An etching hole and 10 / An infrared rays transmission window and 11 / A stem and 12 / A cap and 13 / An exhaust pipe and 14 / A wire bond, 15 signal pins, and 16 / Infrared detecting element. ] Wiring, 4 bridge construction objects, and 5 A resistor, six gaps, and 7 A protective film and 8

---

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

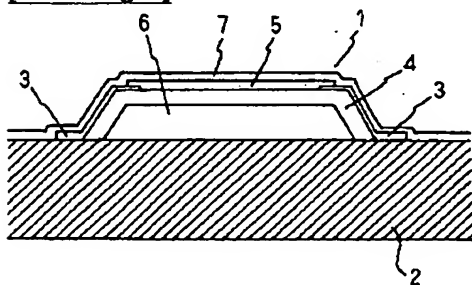
1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

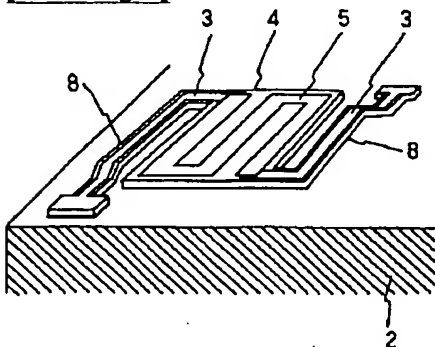
## DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜

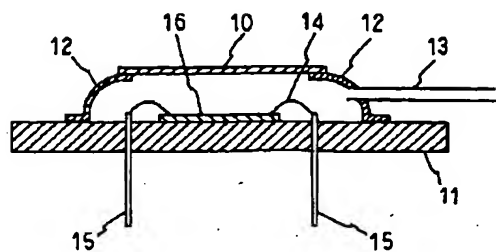
[Drawing 2]



- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 8 支持脚

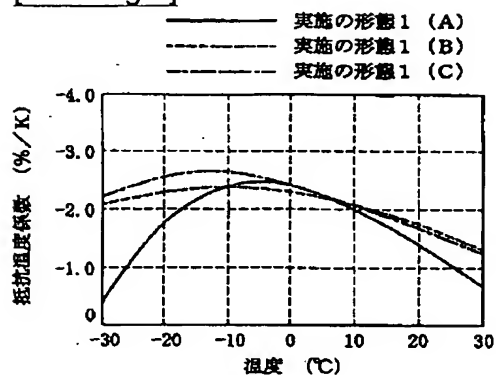
[Drawing 3]



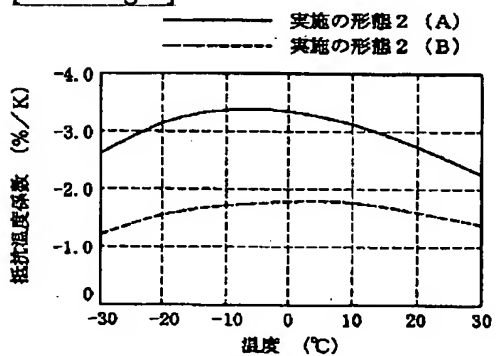


- 10 赤外線透過窓
- 11 ステム
- 12 キャップ
- 13 排気管
- 14 ワイヤボンド
- 15 信号ピン
- 16 赤外線検知素子

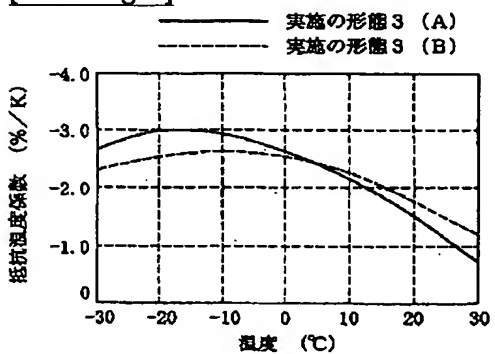
[Drawing 4]



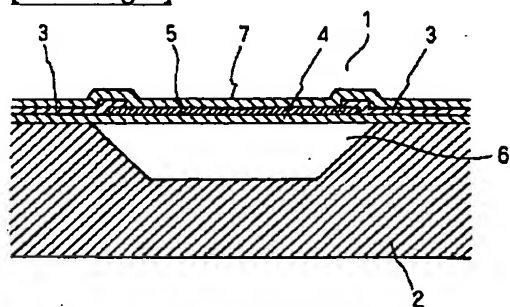
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]

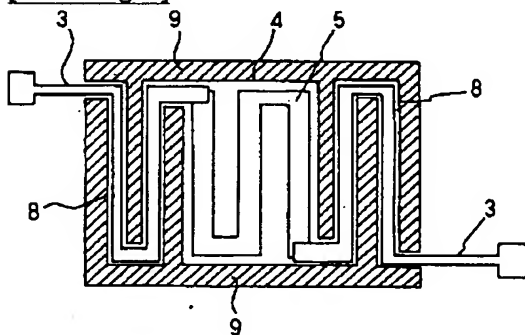


[Drawing 7]



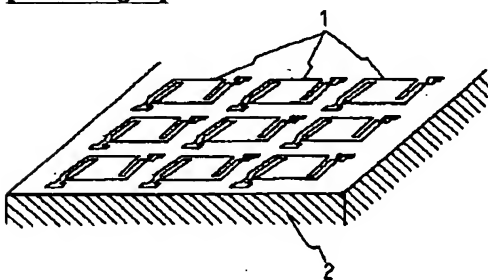
- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板
- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 6 ギャップ
- 7 保護膜

[Drawing 8]



- 3 配線
- 4 ブリッジ構造体
- 5 抵抗体
- 8 支持脚
- 9 エッチングホール

[Drawing 9]



- 1 受光部
- 2 Si基板

[Translation done.]